NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

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AGRICULTURE.

(From the Genesee Farmer.)

TRANSPLANTING FRUIT TREES.

This is commonly considered as one of the most difficult operations in the culture of fruit trees; but if properly performed is very rarely attended with any difficulty or risk. It is a very common opinion that a transplanted tree must of necessity continue nearly stationary in its growth for a year or two after the operation, or at best make but comparatively little progress. A tree, however, *properly* transplanted, will experience very little check in its growth, and often apparently none. Hence, the very great importance of the operation being well understood. Much has been written in explanation of the theory of successful transplanting; but we merely intend here to give a brief description of the practice which experience has proved to be uniformly attended with success, and the most obvious principles on which it is founded.

There are two great points to be observed in removing trees from the soil; first, to preserve the spongioles uninjured; and secondly, to prevent evaporation, by which the tree becomes dry, and if carried to excess, beyond recovery.

1. *Preservation of the Spongioles.*—These are the minute spongy extremities of the finest fibrous or branching thread-like roots, through which, as mouths, the tree receives fluids and other nourishment from the soil, and not through the surface and sides of the roots as is sometimes supposed. As these spongioles are exceedingly delicate in their organization, a very slight degree of violence injures or destroys them. The more carefully, therefore, trees are removed from the soil, and the more entire the fibrous roots, the greater will be the number of uninjured spongioles remaining, and better will the tree be supplied with nourishment after it is planted again in the soil. And hence the absurdity of the practice, which has been recommended by some writers, of cutting off most of the small fibrous roots, because they can not be easily replaced in their natural position in the soil.

2. *In order to prevent evaporation*, the roots should never be suffered to become dry, but as soon as removed from the ground, they should be enveloped in some damp substance; wetted straw serves well for a temporary protection. But when intended to be conveyed to a distance, and there is a probability of their being several days out of the ground, damp moss should be employed in packing about the roots, as straw is liable to ferment, if kept in a wet state. Previously to packing them in the moss, it is an excellent practice to immerse the roots in soft mud or a mixture of the soil and water, so as to coat their surfaces, after which dust or dry sand is to be sprinkled copiously over them to complete the coating.

The *holes* for receiving the trees should be dug large — not less than five or six feet in diameter at the very least, and eighteen inches deep. The hard and sterile subsoil should be thrown out, and its place supplied with rich mould or muck.—Where the holes are dug in ground in grass, the turf which is removed from the surface may be inverted in the bottoms. If manure is placed in them, it should be well rotted, and should never be allowed to come in contact with the roots, but should be placed in the bottom, at the surface, and in the more remote parts. The tree should in general be set a little deeper than it originally stood, but not more than two inches; the roots should be spread out horizontally in all directions, so as firmly to brace the trees when they become large; moderately moist and finely pulverized earth shou'd then be gently shaken in about them, so as not to disturb the position of the fibres, until the hole is filled. Care should be taken that all the interstices among the roots be perfectly filled, so as not to leave the smallest cavities; and throwing in the earth in large quantities should for this reason be especially avoided. In order that the soil may be gently packed on every side of all the roots, it is very useful, when the soil is inclining to dryness, to pour in a quantity of water as soon as the roots are covered, and then the remainder of the earth shovelled in, which latter prevents the surface from becoming hard by baking. After the operation is finished, a stake should be set in the ground leaning towards the tree, to which it should be tied with a band of matting or of straw, to brace it firmly in an upright position.

Placing the tree leaning a little towards the south or southwest, or with the most projecting branches in that direction, will prevent the trunk being injured by the action of the rays of the sun in hot summer afternoons, an evil which is sometimes so serious as to cause the death of the tree.

Autumn is ordinarily the best time for removing trees; more time is then afforded than in the hurrying season of spring — besides which the earth becomes more settled about the roots, and new spongioles are produced in place of those which may have been destroyed, especially if the operation is not performed till late in autumn. Better trees also may be obtained in autumn than in spring after nurseries have been culled. But if tender kinds be transplanted in the fall, and particularly if they be removed to a colder section of the country, they will, from their mutilated state, be more liable to injury from frost. To those, therefore, who live remote, and are unable to obtain such trees for early planting in the spring, or those who live in the colder regions of the country, we would recommend to procure their trees in autumn, and bury the roots and a part of the stem and branches in a trench dug for the purpose, the roots being packed closely together, and the branches resting in an inclined position upon the earth; which operation is technically termed by nurserymen, *laying in by the heel.* In this way they may be effectually protected from injury from the frosts of winter.

Nothing is more common than to lose trees by transplanting; but there is no necessity for such a failure; if trees are transplanted with proper care, there will be an almost absolute certainty of their living. If, when they are taken from the earth, care is taken to remove the roots entire — to keep them fresh — and in replacing them in the soil, to pack finely pulverized earth well about the roots, preserving them in their natural position, there can be little danger of success.

But it is not only necessary the trees should *live*, but that they should thrive also; and for this object, it is indispensably requisite that they should have a large deep bed of loose soil for the roots to penetrate. If the ground is of a hard or heavy nature, the holes must be made large and deep and filled with the proper materials, for if the roots are confined in small holes dug in such ground, they will succeed little better than if planted in a small box of earth.

(From the Maine Farmer.)

NEW VEGETABLES.

Valparaiso Squash.—I procured and planted some seeds of this kind of squash last spring, but did not succeed in obtaining any fit for use. The failure was probably owing to ill management.—They were planted rather late, and had no particular advantages of soil or cultivation. The plant evidently requires a warm rich soil, and a long season, though it is very probable that by giving them a very favorable situation, or by starting them in hot-beds, they would come to maturity here. I had the seeds of Mr R. G. Lincoln, of this town, who obtained them from the New England Seed Store, Boston. I received from Mr L. the other day, a present of half of a fine Valparaiso squash, weighing 27 lbs., raised in this vicintiy by some one more fortunate in their culture than I was, though this was hardly as good as it would have been if it had got a little riper. But as it was, it was altogether superior, far superior, to any squash or pumpkin I ever saw. It scarcely needed any sweetening at all, to make the finest pies I ever tasted. I think it is certainly worth the trouble, even if it is considerable, on account of its unrivalled excellence. Mr Lincoln will have more seeds to sell in the spring.

Dale's Hybrid Turnip.—I received from a friend, very late last season, a few seeds of this vegetable which has been of late years so much valued in England. The experiment the first year indicates that it will be very productive and valuable. I have a few roots which I will give to any who are desirous of obtaining the seed.

Sanford Howard.

Hallowell, Jan. 1836.

Buckwheat for Fowls.—This grain given to fowls, tends to make them lay. Rye, on the contrary, is supposed to have a different effect.—*Maine Farmer.*

NOTES ON FARMING.

Breeding.—It is laid down by Cline, and sanctioned by practiced breeders, that any improvement of form by crossing, must depend entirely on the selecting a well formed female, larger in size than the usual proportion between females and males. Let the male be rather small with good points.—*Sinclair, p.* 61. The Hollanders manage upon this principle, and seldom employ a bull when over two or three years old. A cross of a merino buck with a Leicester ewe, in the course of four or five generations, will produce fleeces rivalling in fineness Spanish fleeces (?)—*Sinclair, p.* 14.

Growth of Trees.—A plantation in Norfolk, Eng. 30 years old, gave the following dimensions five feet from the ground :—Scotch firs 39 inches in circumference, larch 36, beech 32, alder 32, ash 21, oak and chestnut 28.—*Marshall.* The inhabitants of our old settlements will learn from this, when it is time to begin to plant timber trees for their children. The present forests of Great Britain have been all planted by the hand of man.

Planting.—"A landholder," says Cato, "should apply himself to planting of his fields while in youth, but he ought to think long before he builds. He ought not to *think* about planting, but he ought to *do* it. When he is about thirtysix years of age he may build, provided his fields are planted."

The fact with us seems to be, that we do not find time to plant when we are young, and when we are old we consider it too late—for we are unwilling to sow where we are not likely to reap the harvest. We should at least preserve, if we will not plant.

Fellenbergh's School of Agriculture.—Two only of the pupils have left Hofwyl for a place, says Simond, before the end of their time; and one of them, with M. de Fellenbergh's leave, is become manager of the immense estate of Count Aboffy, in Hungary, and has doubled its proceeds by the improved methods of husbandry he has introduced. This young man, whose name is Maderly, was a beggar boy, and not particularly distinguished at school. Another directs a school establishment near Zurich. M. Fellenbergh has besides a number of pupils of the higher classes, some of whom belong to the first families in Germany, Russia, and Switzerland. They live in the family with their master, and are instructed by the different tutors, in the theory and practice of agriculture, and in the arts and sciences on which it is founded.

Carrots are sown in Flanders, in the spring, upon winter and spring grain,—and give a crop after the grain is harvested.—*Sinclair.* We have little doubt but the practice, upon deep ameliorated soils, would answer tolerably well here, as the carrot makes most of its growth after midsummer, when the grain is harvested.

Milk.—To divest this, and butter, from the taste of turnips, cabbage, wild onions, or other offensive plants, on which the cows have fed, put a quart of boiling water into each pailful of milk when it comes from the cow.—*Marshall.* We have tried, and found it successful. The principle of flavor is volatile, and the heat of the water dissipates it.—*Cultivator.*

The inspections of Flour at Baltimore in 1835, show an excess over the inspections of 1834, of 37,000 barrels.

CARROTS.

Mr Editor.—As I have seldom had the pleasure of looking over the numbers of your very useful paper, I am by no means certain that the subject of this article may not be familiar to your readers; but presuming that "line upon line," is as applicable to agriculture as to morals, I am induced to communicate the results of my very limited experience in this branch of husbandry.

The soil best adapted to the cultivation of the carrot, is a deep sandy loam, uniformly rich to the depth that the root is expected to penetrate. Corn or potatoes are a good preceding crop; but I am unable to say whether they will successfully follow Ruta Baga. It has been asserted, with what truth I know not, that corn should not follow this turnip. It may be that this root, being a hearty feeder, extracts from the soil more than a fair proportion of some peculiar constituent of the corn plant. The land should be deeply ploughed in the fall, and in the spring a good coat of well rotted manure should be evenly spread upon the surface and harrowed in. Cross-plough and harrow smoothly; and the application of a roller, four or five feet in diameter, would greatly improve the preparation for this crop as well as for most others. With a horse, plough the back-furrows into ridges 1 1-2 to 2 feet apart; then with the head of a rake, or some similar instrument, strike off the crown of the ridges until they are 3 or 4 inches in width, and make a drill an inch deep in any manner that the ingenuity of the operator may suggest. The seed is then sown pretty thickly along the drill, and covered either with a rake head, or light hand roller, so as to be slightly pressed down,—as soon as the plants are well up, at the first hoeing, all the surplus plants are weeds; *cut out without sparing.* In the culture of the carrot the crop is always injured by sparing the hoe and the weeding; keep the garden clean of weeds, and if you are desirous of a great crop do not allow two carrots to stand within three inches of each other. In harvesting, run a small plough with one yoke of oxen near the side of the range of carrots, and as deep as possible; by this means the earth is loosened, and if the rows are straight, one side of the carrot is nearly laid bare, this greatly facilitates the operation of gathering, as the laborers may then easily draw them by the tops and throw them into carts. Two pounds of seed are sufficient for an acre. For making the hollows on the ridges for the reception of the seed, I have used a wheel made of thick board, about 18 inches in diameter; the circumference bevelled on both sides to a sharp periphery, and managed by a slight frame similar to a common wheel barrow; any man may make such an one in an hour or two.

I think the carrot, for milch cows, or fattening cattle, is superior to any other root whatever, (possibly excepting the parsnip;)—For swine I have never used them. Horses are said to became remarkably fond of them, and many hundred tons are annually raised in the vicinity of Boston for feeding livery horses in the city. No crop will better pay for *extra* cultivation; and fine tilth is indispensable.—*Mechanic and Farmer.*

Great and Important Invention.—Our ingenious townsman, Mr Alexander McGrew, has invented a mode for obtaining and applying power for the purpose of propelling cars upon canals, and rivers, which we deem of the utmost importance, and which in our opinion, must sooner or later in a great measure supersede the use of steam. The power is derived from condensed air, obtained and applied, in a manner so cheap and simple, as to render the expense a matter of little or no consequence. Air used in the manner proposed by Mr M'G., has advantages over steam, in many essential particulars. It is infinitely less liable to explosion, but in case of such an event, power to do mischief is greatly diminished, being unconnected with boiling water. It is likewise much more safe, in consequence of its not involving the slightest danger from fire. Where cars or boats are propelled by steam, there is constantly danger from this, and numerous instances of immense destruction of life and property have therefore occurred from that element, The annoyance, too, arising from the sparks and smoke of steam cars, is very considerable to the traveller, but will be wholly avoided by the use of condensed air. The great and overwhelming superiority, however of the use of the latter over the former element, consists in its economy. Air may be condensed and used upon the plan under consideration, without scarcely any expense, except that which is incurred in the first instance in preparing the Receivers and Machinery.

We have witnessed by the politeness of Mr McGrew, the practical operation of this invention, and are fully convinced of its entire success. Mr McGrew has exhibited his plan and practical models to several of the most distinguished Engineers in the United States, all of whom concur in deeming the invention of the highest possible importance, and declare their belief that it will almost entirely supersede the use of steam.—*Cin. Whig.*

Eli Whithey, the inventor of the cotton-gin, was born at Westborough, Mass. His father was a respectable farmer. The invention is said to have raised the value of real estate at the South. 100 per cent, and the benefits of it have been estimated at over one hundred millions of dollars. It enables one man to perform the work of a thousand men, and furnishes to the whole family of mankind, at a very cheap rate, the most essential article of their clothing.—*Nor. Adv.*

Railroads in Winter.—In consequence of the rails being coated with ice, the cars have ceased running for the present on all the Railroads in this vicinity. The Providence Railroad and the Dedham Branch are entirely "unavailable"—and the constant passing of stage-coaches through our village reminds us of old times.—*Ib.*

A man was recently buried alive in a coal mine in Ayreshire, where he subsisted twentythree days on chalybeate water and tobacco, the former of which from its astringency, and the latter by its nauseating qualities, being calculated to allay hunger. He became a perfect skeleton, and died from extreme exhaustion shortly after he was taken out.

The project of steam communication between England and America contemplates the construc- of two English and two American steamers, each of 300 horse power and 1200 tons.

The mercury sunk to 15 below 0, at Haverhill, Mass. on Saturday last.

(From the Salem Observer.)

HORTICULTURAL ADDRESS.

Our young townsman, John L. Russell, delivered the Address before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the present year, being the Seventh Anniversary occasion. Mr R., it will be recollected, is Professor in the Society. His thorough knowledge, enthusiasm and delight in this and kindred subjects of natural science, are well known to all who know the author; and on this occasion he seems to have acquitted himself with great felicity and credit.

The following extract contains pertinent and just sentiments:—

"The simplicity of nature is overlooked in too many instances for the more gaudy and dazzling productions of art. Among the supposed treasures of collections, in vain may one seek for some species, till at length, disappointed in his search, he finds it under the disguise of an anomalous character, in some mutilated hybrid, or monstrous developement. Our floriculture needs thus a cautious but reforming hand; a substitution of some of that zeal for new and foreign eccentricities of floral skill by a closer attention to the rich native treasures of our own smiling fields and verdant meadows, of our forest clad mountains and limpid streams, and an endeavor to take a deeper interest in nature, as she is. She recognizes, it is true, none of the artificial distinctions of science; but what superfluous production of this or that organ, what operation of art by the curious effects of cultivation, can exceed the simple beauty of a permanent species. What skill has imitated or excelled the vivid glory of the Cardinal Flower,* mocking the dyes of the painter? What perfection superadded to the white water-lily†, of unrivalled purity, floating amidst its broad protecting shield-like leaves? Does that little harbinger of our lingering northern springs, the pale liverwort,‡ which dares to tell us of the coming sunny days, appear more interesting to the cultivated and refined eye, because art has succeeded in producing a few more petals, by the destruction of its tiny filaments, which otherwise contrast so delicately with them? The almost endless varieties which have sprung into existence in the floral department, it has been asserted has given alarm to system makers and scientific men. Whether this be so or not, the too prevailing taste for variety is more to be lamented than deprecated; and it becomes the endeavors of every learned and enterprising Society, founded for the encouragement and pursuit of horticultural skill, and a taste for gardening, to form a new standard of merit or value for the subjects of its pursuits. Did fashion, that mighty potentate over human society, sanction the taste for the pure simplicity of Nature, and were plants admired for their intrinsic value, rather than as artificial productions, there would be as much satisfaction, not to say more intellectual improvement, in that taste which dictates her study; and our gardens and conservatories would shine conspicuously by the harmonious blending of true species with curious and costly varieties. The perfection of her works is lost in the mutilations of art. We can admire a fine column, or gaze with just admiration on a splendid edifice; but even these shrink in comparison, and cannot bear the test of her unrivalled skill. If we carry our operations into her precincts, we cannot improve, we must mar."

*Lobelia Cardinalis. †Nymphæa Odorata. ‡Hepatica triloba.

Measures in Length.—Measures in length are the distance of one object to another, in some agreed standard.

A line is the tenth of a digit and the 100th of a foot.

A geometrical pace is 4-4 feet English; and an English mile contains 1200, or 1760 yards, or 5280 feet.

A Scotch mile contains 1500 paces; a German mile 4000; a Swedish mile 5000; the Russian mile 750 paces.

A hand used in measuring the height of horses is 4 inches.

A degree of latitude at the equator, is 69 1-7th English miles.

A surveyor's chain is 4 poles, or 66 feet, divided into 100 links of 7 92 inches. A square chain is 16 poles, and 10 square chains are an acre. 910 acres are a square mile; and 4840 square yards are an acre, 169 58 yards each way.

The Irish acre 7840 square yards.

The Scotch acre 1 27 English.

A French arpent 5-8ths of an English acre.

121 Irish acres are equal to 196 English.

48 Scotch acres are equal to 61 English.

11 Irish miles are equal to 14 English.

80 Scotch miles are equal to 91 English.

A sea league is 3, 4536 miles, or the 20th of a degree.

6078 feet are a sea mile.

A degree at the Equator is 365, 101 feet, or 69 148 miles, or 69 1-7th nearly. In latitude 66 20 Maupertius measured a degree of latitude in 1737, and made it 69 603; and Swauberg in 1803, made it 49 292. At the Equator in 1744, four astronomers made it 68 732; and Lambton in lat. 12, 68 743. Mudge, in England, makes it 69 148; Cassina, in France, in 1718, 1740, made it 69.12, and Biot 68.769; while a recent measure in Spain makes it but 66 63, less than at the equator, and contradicts all the others, proving the earth to be a prolate spheriod, which was the opinion of Cassina, Bernouilla, Buler, and others, while it has more generally been regarded as an oblate spheriod.

Degrees of longitude are to each other in length, as the cosines of their latitudes. For every 10° they are as follows.

Equator	69 2	50°	44 48
10°	68 15	55	39 69
20	65 27	60	24 6
30	59 93	70	23 67
40	53 1	80	12 02

The pendulum which vibrates seconds, 39 1393 inches, at London, is the standard for the British measures. One mile is equal to 16 18.833 such pendulums.

Fattening Hogs on Apples.—*Mr Tucker:* I send you the result of my experience of fattening swine on apples, although far from an accurate statement. I had about 400 apple trees, mostly sour, occupying about 10 acres of land — the trees have been planted from 20 to 25 years. I had 30 swine, and from 30 to 40 shoats and pigs; they were of the small Grass breed, and in common order on or about the 15th September, at which time they were turned into the orchard, where they remained until most of them were butchered, which was the latter part of November and first of December. The whole amount of pork I am unable to state accurately, having used some in our family without weighing; probably 300 lbs. besides which I butchered 5,156 lbs. which was wholly fatted on apples *without any grain.* The pork was as good as any I ever tasted, and I challenge any gourmand to tell the difference between that and corn fed pork. Besides this, I sold $12 worth on foot, and have about a dozen store hogs in fine order.

What the value of the hogs were when I commenced fatting, I am unable to state, but this I can say, that I never saw hogs fatten any faster than they do on good ripe apples, whether sweet or sour, although sweet ones are the best.

I would ask my farming brethren, who are in the habit of working their apples into cider, many of them at 75 cents per barrel, whether they are making better profits, or adding more to the comforts of their fellows, by so doing, and thus supplying a class of men with a drink as injurious as the worst distilled liquor in our country? This is the fourth time I have fatted hogs on apples, and invariably with good success.—*Correspondent of Gen. Farmer*

To cook Cauliflowers.—Cut it when close and white, and of a middling size; cut the stem so as to separate the flower from the leaves below it. Let it lie in salt and water awhile; then put it into boiling water, with a handful of salt.—Keep the boiler uncovered, and skim the water well. A small flower will require about fifteen minutes boiling — a large one about twenty.—Take it up as soon as a fork will easily enter the stem: a little longer boiling will spoil it. Serve it up with gravy, or melted butter.— *Gen. Far.*

Johnny-cakes.—A correspondent at Goshen, sends us the following directions for making superior Indian Johnny-Cakes, with a request that they may have a place in the Cultivator.

"Take one quart of milk, three eggs, one tea spoonful salæratus, one tea cup of wheat flour, and Indian meal sufficient to make a batter of the consistency of pan-cakes. Bake quick, in pans previously buttered, and eat warm with butter or milk. The addition of wheat flour will be found to be a great improvement in the art of making these cakes. Those who have not got eggs will find that it will do very well without."—*Alb. Cul.*

Chemistry applied to Agriculture.—It is stated that the celebrated chemist, Lavoisier, cultivated 240 acres of land in La Vendee on chemical principles, in order to set a good example to the farmers. His mode of culture was attended with such success, that his crops amounted to a third more than those which were produced by the usual method; and in nine years his annual produce was doubled. Yet the generality of our yeomanry would as soon think of studying Hebrew, as the elementary principles of chemistry. —*Gibbon's Adv. of Sci.*

Speaking of the ancient Romans, Johnson said —"They were a people, who, while they were poor, robbed their neighbors; and when they became rich, robbed one another."—*Boswell.*

(For the New England Farmer.)

INTEREST OF MONEY--PERNICIOUS LAWS--FARMING.

Of all the numerous laws of our Commonwealth, there are none which affect more injuriously the prosperity of the people of the country at large, than the laws which limit the rate of interest. I refer in this, more particularly, to the prosperity of landholders generally, or of that very numerous class, which have been denominated, the *substantial yeomanry.*

Good farming is an art which requires a *capital.* And none can be more fully sensible of this important fact, than our eminently distinguished practical farmers, and especially those, who, living in the vicinity of our Capital, contribute so largely to the supplies of its markets. Even the preparation and recovery of first-rate lands, which have been exhausted, or for a length of time neglected, and before the cultivation begins, is an expense, of itself, by no means inconsiderable, and to bring them up, and at once, to a state of high fertility. Residing as I do, in a fertile region, and but six miles from the centre of the city, this fact *I know*, and that it costs as much in the first instance, generally, and in many even more, than the whole value or cost of the land itself, in this day, to prepare such grounds for highly profitable cultivation. Once prepared, they may retain their fertility for three years, producing numerous and profitable crops; but at the end of this period, they will again require a new, but less expensive preparation.

By a gentleman, (the Hon. John Lowell,) who has resided, or travelled, during several years in various parts of Europe, the public have been informed, that in those parts of England where farming has been carried to a very high state of perfection, that the *tenant of the land*, previous to entering upon a large farm, on a long lease, must first of all, be provided with an amount of capital, which would astonish a noviciate of our own country. He has stated, and we believe that his testimony must always be true, that a tenant on a long lease, on a farm of the first magnitude, in great, aristocratic, old England, requires a capital of £10,000 sterling, before he is prepared to begin farming; I state the amount from memory, but am positive I cannot be mistaken.

Whether the land has been duly prepared or not, the labor of cultivation is usually *the same*, but the difference in the actual profits may be *infinitely great;* since, in the one case, the profits of the labor on the penurious soil, are all absorbed and lost to the cultivator; while, on the land which has been suitably prepared, the bountiful harvests and eminent prosperity are the just recompense of the husbandman; and his very great reward, though it comes not so quickly, it comes surely.

It must be, I think, sufficiently obvious to every one who has thoroughly examined the subject, that my premises *must be true;* but how is this capital, so indispensably necessary in the commencement to every farmer, to be obtained?

It is true, that in our country, and especially in our great city capitalists, and moneyed institutions, of various names and natures, and with abundant disposeable funds, do exist, and much abound. Yet, as if with one common consent, the farmers are more or less explicitly told by them, that "*they have no money to loan on a pledge of lands in the country,*" or that "*it is contrary to their rule.*"—This is almost the only answer which they ever receive, *or ever will receive*, while this law which limits the rate of interest to six per cent. is permitted to exist. It is but justice here to say, that there have been, and still are, highly benevolent individuals in the city, as well as in the country, who have been the exceptions to this general rule.

Thus cut off from the abundant and needful resources, — thus paralyzed, — *thus unequally circumstanced*, — the farmer is compelled, through the influence of this baneful law, to till the sterile fields in abject poverty; or by inexorable necessity, to sell or to sacrifice his lands, which the same laws *have degraded* and *made unavailing* — to sell, perchance, to the *capitalist*, and to become himself an exile. He forsakes his native country; driven by relentless fate, he forsakes, without regret, his exhausted soil, and hies him to the *distant West*, to new lands and a far distant country, where our numerous and devoted population have been fast hastening, and from the same desolating cause, for forty years, in the flood tide of emigration, to return no more.

In times of scarcity and distress, and when money is always of more worth than the present legal rate of interest, the law operates as a bounty chiefly and exclusively to those who indirectly evade its provisions, defying alike the law and its penalties. But the cost of its violation is borne by the necessitous borrower, who is compelled to pay the full value, or unlawful interest, and also the cost of the negociation.

In such a state of things, and in this critical stage of the conflict, many capitalists withdraw from the competition and from the money market, purely on account of this law, thereby augmenting still further the general distress. New acts of incorporation are called for, with new powers and privileges, or they are induced to send their capital abroad, to the upbuilding of other states, and countries, and cities, where laws so utterly unworthy of the enlightened age and community in which we live, do not prevail; and where the lands in the country, and in the vicinity of their cities, are duly appreciated, and have risen in value, in a measure *from this cause*, and in a degree fully commensurate with the increase of wealth and of population.

Yet there may be, indeed, at times, many capitalists, who, not having any immediate use for their abundant funds, would willingly invest them on the most safe security, at a rate of interest *even less than the present legal rate*, were this law repealed; knowing that *then* they might be assured of repayment at the time required; the borrower being in this case, permitted to exercise *the right*, unrestrained by law, *to repay him*, by borrowing of another, even at an advanced rate of interest, if he pleased.

Far be it from me, to ascribe *fault* to our capitalists generally, and without cause; their characters are well known and duly appreciated, and on the score of liberality will not, as I trust, suffer by a comparison with those of any country or city on earth. The fault lies in *our laws*, and not in *them*. In our legislators, who have invented a crime which men do not regard as a *moral crime*. The law, which, as an experiment, was undoubtedly intended only for good, has been the means of *organizing evil*, and has become, of itself, the source of evils *infinitely greater* than any which it was designed *to prevent*. The law which expels capital from the State, has expelled also our own citizens.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, Jan. 26, 1836.

EFFECT OF BONE MANURE ON CORN.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Register:—

Brookfield, Henrico, Nov. 6, 1835.

In a number of the last volume of your Register, a correspondent describes an experiment made by the application of bones as a manure for corn, the result of which, as reported, seemed to prove that corn derived very little benefit from their application. From long experience in the use of bones as a manure, and a knowledge of their highly fertilizing properties, I was induced to make a similar experiment on a small scale. During the last winter, I got the negroes on the plantation, for a small premium, to collect at their own convenience, a quantity of bones from around the neighborhood, and during wet or stormy weather, had them broke in a wooden trough with pestles shod with iron, into as small pieces as my time would permit, a small proportion of them being reduced to a powder. At the time of planting the corn, I selected four rows, forming an intermediate space between ground well manured from the winter farm pen, and ground not manured. On these selected rows, I applied the bones thus pounded, depositing a small quantity of the bones previous to planting the corn in each hill, afterwards dropping the corn, and covering the whole with the hoe, not deeper than any other part of the crop. At a very early stage of the growth of the corn, it exhibited a superiority over that growing on either side, and maintained that appearance throughout the whole of the season, the difference being discernible at a distance. There were two stalks cultivated in the hill, at five and a half by three feet, the greater proportion of the stalks producing two good ears. Throughout the whole of the season it maintained a vigorous and rapid growth, and when the corn on both sides of these rows exhibited evident symptoms of having suffered injury from a short drought, the corn on these rows was apparently uninjured. In cutting and clearing off the corn, preparatory to seeding wheat, much of the general crop was very imperfectly matured, while the corn raised on the bone manure presented a much smaller proportion of imperfect ears. Circumstances prevented me, as I had intended, from ascertaining the exact difference of produce — but gentlemen who were competent judges, estimated that the produce from these four rows would exceed the produce from an equal number of hills from the farm pen manured land, by at least one third, and more than double that of the land which had received no manure. From the result of this experiment, I am satisfied that bones are a valuable manure for corn, if applied even in very small quantities.—The expense of them would be small, and they are much easier pounded, when performed as above stated, than gypsum, and the expense of collecting and hauling is very trifling. On every farm there are a greater or less quantity of bones scattered about, and in the vicinity of every village or city, they are deposited in large quantities, presenting anything but an agreeable or pleasing appearance, reminding the passenger at every step that he is, as it were, in the midst of a charnel house. How much better would it certainly be

that the tiller of the soil should enjoy the full benefit of their enriching qualities, and that these animal remains which now present nothing but a loathsome spectacle, should be employed to beautify and fertilize the soil which once afforded them subsistence, and instead of presenting an eye-sore to their late masters, be to them a source of profit?

I regret that circumstances so occurred as to prevent me from having it in my power to present you with more practical results, than are above stated. As it is, I hope it may induce some one of your readers to bestow some attention on a means of improving their exhausted farms, within the reach of almost every farmer. I anticipate that the benefit which the wheat crop may receive from the application of the bones, will be as decided as has been that of these four rows of corn.

A. Nicol.

STATEMENT OF TILLAGE AND PRODUCT of Corn on Staunton Bottom Land.

To the Editor of the Farmers' Register:—

I have been requested by two or three of my friends, who saw a small field of corn growing the present year on my premises, to give an account of its produce, to the public, through the columns of the Farmers' Register. I have measured and penned the corn that grew on three acres of the above-mentioned field, and will confine my remarks to the three acres, which were the best in the field. I do not recollect the precise time when this corn was planted. I commenced planting about the time my neighbors did, and the field was planted several days later than my first planting; so that I conclude it was neither late nor early planting. The ground it grew on was the best Staunton river bottom, which had been cleared upwards of a century. In the year 1833 it was not cultivated, and produced a fine coat of vegetable litter which was suffered to rot (ungrazed) on the land. The sueceeding year, 1834, it was cultivated in tobacco, and in 1835 planted in corn. The spring ploughing was a bed upon two shovel-plough furrows for half of the three acres, and the other half was bedded on two coulter furrows. The bedding was done by two-horse dagon ploughs, as deep as practicable. I generally prepare my flat land with three-horse ploughs, but this field had been well broken, under the previous tobacco crop, and the two-horse ploughs effected as deep ploughing as a three-horse plough would, on a naked fallow. The beds were about four feet apart: rather under that distance. The corn was planted eighteen inches apart in the bed, (in the step, as it is usually termed,) and two stalks were left in a place after weeding. At weeding, the beds were thrown down by a dagon plough, and a deep coulter furrow run on either side of the young corn — as near to it as practicable. The second and last working was done by a single-horse dagon plough, the rows being too near to admit two horses abreast. The produce of the three acres was fiftyfive barrels of sound corn and several barrels of rotten, that were not measured; making upwards of eighteen barrels of sound corn to the acre.

My principal object in making the above communication is, to direct the attention of corn planters to the subject of thick planting on rich, moist land. There is much land in this vicinity as fertile as the land above-mentioned, and yet, the product to the acre seldom exceeds nine or ten barrels.

The three acres were accurately measured, and, to prevent misapprehension, it may be proper to add, that ten bushels of corn in the ear were allowed to the barrel. Two rows were permitted to stand with only one stalk in the hill: these were gathered and measured with two adjoining rows with two stalks in the hill; the latter measured between a fourth and fifth more than the former, thus conclusively determining the advantage of thick planting. The two rows with only one stalk in the hill were thinned at weeding time.

The little experience I have in farming and planting, has convinced me of the great importance of making the land we cultivate rich; 'cultivate less land, and make it rich,' should be the motto of every planter, without an exception, of my acquaintance.

The corn that grew on the three acres was made at a fourth, at least, of the expense of any equal quantity of the balance of my crop — the corn in the same field with the three acres excepted. In the first place, when a small crop is cultivated, so much time may be devoted to the first preparation of the field, that but two workings are necessary. Less land and less labor is required to produce the same result. I observed in getting up the corn, (it was hauled on the stalks to the farm-pen,) that the carts were filled more rapidly than they were in the poorer fields, owing to the fact of the thick corn being more concentrated. The cutter would generally at one stroke take down two stalks; the laborers that picked up the stalks have less walking to do; the fodder and tops are also gathered with less expense.

The ratio of increase of the number of ears, as the distance between the corn stalks is diminished, is greater than one would, at first thought, suppose. For instance, if one plants his corn three feet apart every way, he has 4840 corn hills in the acre; if he just doubles the distance and plants six feet apart, he has only 1210 corn hills in the acre: increasing the distance by the multiplier two, diminishes the number of hills by the divisor four. So that, if the ears of corn were as large, and the same number of stalks in the hill, an acre of land that would produce five barrels when the hills were six feet apart, would produce twenty barrels when the hills were three feet apart. This fact at once shows the great loss from not planting corn as thick as the land can bear it. The advocate for thin planting would say, that "what is gained in number by thick planting, is lost in the size of the ear;" but in the two cases put above, the ear must be four times as small in the thick acre in order to reduce the quantity to an equality with the product of the thinly planted acre. Nothing is more common (when instituting a comparison between two fields of corn) than the remark, "that one field is better than the other, *because* the ears of corn are larger," and, "that the corn in the small eared field was planted too thick, *because* the ears might be larger by thin re-planting;" whereas, in nine cases out of ten, if the corn in the two fields was brought to the measuring tub, the thickly set field would be found to yield the most corn.

The size of the ears that grew on the three acres above-mentioned, was so large, that I am convinced the corn was not thick enough, and have in mind to try still thicker planting next spring. The experiment will, of course, be confined to low moist land: as the want of moisture would as effectually check the growth of extraordinary thick corn, as the want of fertility.

I will add, in conclusion, that a good cart load of pumpkins grew on the three acres, and that Mr John R. Elam witnessed the corn accurately measured.

G. W. Read.

Charlotte County, Va., Nov. 5, 1835.

Mammoth Apple Tree.—We are indebted to a highly respectable gentleman of Hardy county, Va. for the following facts relative to a mammoth apple tree, on the farm of Capt. Daniel McNeil, of that county. Our informant says, he took the dimensions of this mammoth apple tree carefully and accurately, and found it to be 45 feet in height and 55 in breadth; circumference of the trunk 9 feet 4 inches. About seven feet from the root there are eleven branches, the average size of which are 3 feet 10 inches in circumference. But the most remarkable fact about it is, the quantity of fruit it bore the present year: one hundred and eighty bushels of apples were taken from it this fall. Four or five bushels, of such as were bruised and partially and entirely rotten, were left under the tree: and a good deal of its fruit must have been taken away by different persons through the summer and fall; so that the real quantity it bore must have been very near, if not quite two hundred bushels. The apples are very large. It stands near the South Branch, on very rich soil. I have been informed that it did not bear any fruit until after it was twenty years old. It grew spontaneously where it now stands, and, although forty years old, continues to grow.—*Romney Intel.*

Influence of the Stock on grafted Fruits.—On a recent visit to a friend in Hartford, Conn. we had ocular demonstration of the influence of the stock upon the fruit. Our friend had in his garden a pear tree bearing large summer fruit, which ere it was ripe became rotten at the core. The fruit being consequently worthless, he engrafted the St Germain pear upon several of the side shoots, and the Vergalue upon the top. The effect has been, to enlarge the fruits last grafted, and to accelerate their ripening at least a month. The St. Germain, of which we took several, are of double the size of those grown on the tree from which the grafts were taken; the Vergalue is somewhat increased in size, though deteriorated in quality, and one of the fruits which we ate showed a partial rottenness at the core. The effect of growing Butter, or Melting pears, on the quince, a practice general in France, is to impart more solidity to the flesh. These facts may become important, as they seem to suggest a new means of crossing fruits, by which the maturity of those that ripen too late for a northern climate may be accelerated; and those which ripen too early for winter use may be retarded in their maturity. The grape affords a good subject for experiment; and the Isabella, Catawba and Blands, may thus be brought to ripen their crops with more certainty and in greater perfection among us. —*Cultivator.*

The raising of silk, (says the New York Transcript) has been introduced into some of our prisons; and will, with some assistance from the State Treasury, be made ultimately a source of profit. The Auburn State Prison has, the last year, produced a clear profit of near $8000.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 3, 1836.

ATTENTION TO STOCK.

Care and skill are as indispensable as industry to success in the pursuits of the husbandman; and diligence will be of little use, if not directed by knowledge and good sense. An apparently trivial mistake, or want of attention to little but indispensable things, may rob labor of a great part of its efficacy, and seem to show that there is some mistake in the wise saying that "the hand of the diligent maketh rich." In fact, it is vain to *work hard* unless we *work it right*. This is the reason that the stock of some hard working farmers always appear in poor condition, notwithstanding they may be liberally supplied with fodder of the best quality.

Cattle must not only be well fed, but must have their food in due season; and likewise good water at command, and dry lodging. "Nothing," says an old English writer, "in winter, beats out cows and oxen, or makes them pitch [fall away] more, than their being WET ON THEIR BACK AND LOINS; for cattle carrying their hides wet, day after day, is as bad to them as it would be to us to wear wet clothes. The same injury arises to poor straw fed cattle, working in wet weather; one day's work in such case injuring them more than three of equal labor in dry weather."

"Cattle well *summered*," says Mr Lisle, "are half *wintered*; that is to say, cattle going to their winter's quarters in high condition, will preserve a good plight throughout the winter; whereas such as have been fed upon short commons during the summer, and go to hay in a weak condition, are liable to become worse, or even to drop off in the winter, particularly if it be unfavorable. Very young cattle and old cows are the most dangerous stock under these circumstances." Mr Lawrence, in commenting on this paragraph, says, "To the above well grounded position may be added: Cattle well wintered are half summered; they are able to encounter either extreme of rank and surfeiting, or low summer keeping with greater safety than weak half-starved cattle."

It is very proper, and indeed almost indispensable, that every farmer should keep an account of the time when his cows are driven to the male. Mr Lawrence says,—"The period of *gestation* with the cow having a bull calf is, according to my own account, *two hundred and eightyseven days*, or fortyone weeks, with the variation of a few days, either way; a cow calf comes in about a week's less time." Mr Lisle says, that a "cow should be dried within two months of her calving, as to milk longer most necessarily impoverishes both cow and calf to a greater amount than the value of the milk."

Monk's *Agricultural Dictionary*, an English work of reputation, gives the following recipe for drying cows, which it is intended to fatten, or which have approached so nigh to the time of their calving, that it is thought improper to milk them any longer.

"Take an ounce of powdered alum; boil it in two quarts of milk till it turns into whey; then take a large handful of sage, and boil it in the whey till you reduce it to one quart; rub her udder with a little of it, and give her the rest by way of drink; milk her clean before you give it to her; and as you see need requires it, repeat it. Draw a little milk from her every second or third day, lest her udder be overcharged."

The same writer asserts, that "Those cows which give the greatest quantity of milk are most profitable for suckling calves, for rich milk is not so proper food for calves as milk which is less valuable for dairy purposes. Milk which contains a large proportion of cream is apt to clog the stomachs of calves; obstructions put a stop to their thriving, and sometimes prove fatal. For this reason, calves should be fed with the milk which first comes from the cow, which is not so rich as that which is last drawn."

We have had the testimony of a very judicious practical cultivator to confirm the assertions in the paragraph last above quoted, who informs us that he has ascertained by actual and repeated experiment, that those cows which give the poorest milk for the dairy are the best for suckling calves.

"No calf, lamb, or other animal," says Mr Lisle, "should ever be caught *by the tail*, as it strains and inflames the loins and kidneys."

The first calf of a heifer is said to be the best for rearing; and the reason assigned is, that the dam is not reduced by milking her while she is with calf.

TO PRESERVE HAMS.

Having tried several methods of preserving hams from the ravages of bugs and flies, and all having failed, I concluded to try the effect of pepper. I ground some black pepper fine and put it into a box, and as soon as the hams were well smoked, I took them down and dusted the pepper over the raw part and over the back, and hung them up in the smoke-house again. This I have tried two seasons, and neither flies nor bugs touch them. I am well satisfied in my own mind that it is a sure remedy, and deserves to be generally known.

Pittsgrove, Salem co., N. J. J. WOOD.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Saturday, Jan. 23.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

APPLES.—From Lemuel Crehore, Newton Lower Falls, a Russett, (a new kind,) name unknown — second rate.

From L. Thaxter, Edgartown, Pig Nose — third rate.

From George Newhall, Dorchester, Kaighn's Spitsenberg — nearly first rate. Brussel's Pippen, a large red apple — second rate. Two other kinds, names unknown — nearly first rate. For the Committee,

B. V. FRENCH.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, Jan. 23, 1836.

By Mr S. Sweetser, Cambridgeport, Camellia Japonica, var. — Altheæflora, Fimbriata, and Pulcherrima.

By Col. Wilder, Dorchester, Camellia Japonica, var., punctata; Alba pleno; Variegated pleno; Rossii; Rosa mundi; Imbricata; Papaveracea; Chanderii; Augusta; axoniensis; Charles' Augusta; and Fimbriata.

Saturday, Jan. 30, 1836.

The tables of the Society were again spread with fine flowers from Messrs Wilder, of Dorchester, and Sweetser, of Cambridgeport. At this season of the year it cheers us to see our friends furnish us with so many o Flora's treasures.

In addition to the handsome display made by each of these gentlemen, of splendid specimens of the Camellia Japonica, (a list of which we insert below,) Mr Wilder treated us with specimens of the Pæonia, var. Arborea Banksii, and Papaveracea. The Pæonia is a plant of the first order, and deserves the attention and cultivation of every lover of flowers.

Camellia Japonica, by Col. Marshall P. Wilder, viz:—var. Corrallina (English); Insigis floræ rubro; Spatulata; Colla; Gray's invincible; Floy's Wardii; Conchiflora rosa; Eximia, the true kind of the English; Myrtifolia; Alba pleno.

We cannot dismiss Mr Wilder without expressing our opinion of his Eximia. It is a first rate flower, and it gave us much pleasure to have an opportunity of seeing it at our rooms.

Camellia Japonica, by M. S. Sweetser, of Cambridgeport, viz.:—var. Alba pleno; Incarnata; Welbankii; Pæonæflora; Pomporica; Middlehurst's rosa plena; Decandollii; Halesia; Chanderii altheæflora; Rubricaulis; (Belle) Henriette.

Mr Sweetser, we understand, has made a large importation of the Camellia, embracing much of the fine sorts. The specimens shown to day, by this gentleman, convince us that he has a thorough knowledge of the cultivation of this plant, added to a fine taste. We wish him success. For the Committee. S. WALKER.

PRESENTATION OF PLATE.—Agreeably to assignment, the pieces of plate awarded by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, were presented on Saturday last. They bear the following inscriptions:—

1.—Presented to Mr ROBERT MANNING, by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, for his meritorious exertions in advancing the cause of Pomological science, and for procuring and distributing new varieties of fruits from Europe.

2.—Presented to Mr WILLIAM KENRICK, by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, for his successful efforts in aid of Horticulture, and for procuring scions of new fruits from Europe.

3.—Presented to Col. MARSHALL P. WILDER, by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, for splendid exhibitions of new varieties of Camelias, Roses, and Dahlias, imported by himself from Europe.

4.—Presented to Mr SAMUEL WALKER, by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, for splendid exhibitions of Tulips, Pinks, and Ranunculuses, introduced by himself from Europe.

5.—Presented to Messrs WINSHIP, of Brighton, by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, for their zealous and successful efforts in promoting the cause of Horticulture.

OUR CATALOGUE.—The Annual Catalogue of the Agricultural Warehouse and New England Seed Store, is published and ready for delivery, gratis, to our friends and customers. The catalogue contains seventytwo pages, forty of which are occupied in detailing the names of 219 distinct kinds of vegetables, from three to four hundred varieties of Flower Seeds, a list of the choicest varieties of the Double Dahlia, with prices, a catalogue of fine Dutch Flower Roots, which are imported every year expressly for the Establishment, general directions for cultivating all of the above, also a select list of Agricultural books, Grass Seeds, Pot and Herb Seeds, Tree Seeds, &c.

The other thirtytwo pages are occupied with the names and descriptions of the greatest variety of farming implements to be found in the States. The descriptions of some of the most important machines and implements, are illustrated with cuts of the machines or implements described.

NAVAL.—Orders have been received at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, to prepare the three ships now on the stocks, for launching immediately. This looks rather squally.

BRIGHTON MARKET,—Monday, Feb. 1, 1836.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser & Patriot.

At Market 420 Beef Cattle, and 750 Sheep.

Prices—*Beef Cattle*—Last week's prices were fully supported, prime cattle may have sold a little better. We noticed a few extra taken at 37s 6d, prime at 32s 6d a 36s; good at 28s 6d a 31s 6d; small and thin cattle 22s 6d a 27s.

Sheep—The market continues full, and former prices, considering the quality, are hardly supported. Lots were taken at 21s 21s, 24s, 25s 6d, 28s 6d, 30s, 33s, and 36s. One lone lot was sold for 5c per lb. living weight

Swine—None at market.

25,000 WHITE MULBERRY TREES.

The Subscriber will engage, if applied for soon, a part or whole of the above number of White Mulberry Trees, very thrifty and in good order, to be delivered in the spring.

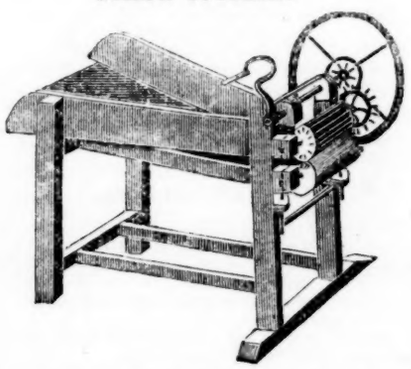
N. B. On hand, White Mulberry Seed.

Feb. 3 G. C. BARRETT.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER.

600 lbs. very fine White Dutch Clover, (free from foul seed) just received from Holland, and for sale by GEO. C. BARRETT. Feb. 3.

STRAW CUTTERS.



For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse No. 51 & 52, North Market Street.

Willis' improved Straw Cutter, Green's, Eastman's do. Safford's do. Stowell's, do. Dutch hand.

The advantage of cutting food for horses, cattle or even for cows, is of great importance, as there is a saving of at least 25 per cent of the fodder, and the animals are kept in much better order. J. R. NEWHALL.

REGISTER FOR 1836.

James Loring, 132 Washington street, has just published the Massachusetts Register for 1836, containing the names of the new Legislature, new City officers Justices, Lawyers, Ministers and Physicians throughout the State. Also, a complete list of the Post Masters, Militia Officers, Colleges; Education, Missionary, Bible Tract, Sabbath School, Medical, Literary, Marine, Temperance, Charitable and Anti-Slavery Societies; Banks and Insurance Companies; National, Army and Navy Departments; Names of Consuls, names and location of all the Banks in New England, Census of Boston for 1835, an account of the Commerce of Boston for 1835, particulars of the Great Fire in New York, &c. &c. 2t Feb. 3

FARM TO LET IN MEDFORD

About 5 miles from Boston; containing 40 acres of excellent Land, well adapted to mowing, tillage and pasturage. Said farm has been heretofore improved as a milk farm.

Apply to Luther Angier, near Medford Bridge.

N. B. Adjoining the above farm is about the same number acres, of similar land, which may be had on application to NATHAN ADAMS, Esq.

Medford, Nov. 26, 1835. tf

SEEDS IN FLORIDA.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, Apalachicola, has for sale, boxes of assorted Garden Seeds, of a superior quality put up at the N. E. Seed Store, Boston. Dec. 30

WANTS A SITUATION.

A married man with no family, wants a situation as Gardener. He can give good recommendations as to his capacity, &c.; understands the management of every thing pertaining to Green House Culture. Application made at this office will be promptly attended to. 3t. Jan. 27

GARDEN SEEDS AT $1 PER BOX.

Small Boxes Garden Seeds, containing a good assortment for a very small garden, for sale at $1 per box.

Also — A very large assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds, raised in gardens connected with the Agricultural Warehouse, &c. now ready for sale and orders promptly executed. GEO. C. BARRETT,

Jan. 27. New England Seed Store.

SPLENDID FLOWER BULBS FOR WINTER.

WILL BLOOM IN THE HOUSE.

Hyacinths—
Boquet Tendre,
Groot Voorst,
Parquin,
Grand Monarche,
Orondates,
Voltaire,
Temple of Apollo,
Lord Wellington,
Madam Zoutman,
Madam Van Murkeys,
Gloria Florum,
L'Ami Du Cœur,
Pyramides des Roses.
200 Assorted Double.
200 Assorted Single, &c. &c.

Amaryllis (*most splendid flower.*)
Gladiolus Pscitticinna.
Polyanthus Narcissus.
Crocus.
Double Jonquills.
Single do.
Crown Imperial (*of varieties.*)
Frittellera.
Colchicum.
Cyclamens.
Tulips, (assorted,) &c. &c.
Also—A large collection of splendid varieties of Flower Seeds.

It being late in the season, and having a very large collection on hand, the above will be sold unusually low.

GEO. C. BARRETT.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

Nursery of William Kenrick, Nonantum Hill in Newton, near Boston, and near the *Worcester Rail Road*. Selections of the finest varieties of New Flemish Pears.—also Apples, Cherries, Peaches, Plums, Nectarins, Almonds, Apricots, Grape Vines, Currants, Rasberries, fine imported Lancashire Gooseberries, Strawerries, &c.—

Morus Multicaulis, or Chinese Mulberry, by the single tree, the 100 or 1000—and Plantations for silk furnished at the reduced prices and reasonable rates.

12,000 Peach Trees of finest select kinds are now ready for sale.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, and Roses of about 1000 finest kinds,—Also Herbaceous flowering plants, Pæonies and splendid Double Dahlias.

The excellence of the varieties, the quality, the size, continually improve as the numbers are augmented. These now comprise nearly 400,000—covering compactly about 20 acres.

All orders left with Geo. C. Barrett, who is Agent, at his Seed Store and the Agricultural Warehouse and Repository, Nos 51 & 52, North Market street, will be in like manner duly attended to.—Catalogues gratis, on application.

HAY and COTTON PRESS

The subscriber respectfully offers to the public a new and useful Machine for Pressing Hay, Cotton, Hops, Cider, and all compressible commodities, which he has recently invented and which for power, utility and cheapness, he can recommend to their use.

The advantage this Machine has over all others that have been introduced is, it is capable of producing double the power without injury to the machinery.

That is there are two shafts that convey the power to the commodity to be pressed, instead of one; and the machinery being fixed to both, operate equally. The Machine may be constructed to operate with cogs or chains pressing down or up, or both at the same time. The subscriber has a machine in successful operation, which is said by good judges to exceed anything yet introduced for pressing hay. The subscriber has secured Letters Patent for the above invention and is now ready to dispose of rights for States Counties or Towns.

Any information respecting said Machine may be had by calling on Dame, Baker and Clement of Gorham, Cumberland county, Maine. SAMUEL T. BAKER.

This certifies that we the undersigned having seen and used the above Press do not hesitate to say that in our opinion for cheapness of construction, power and utility, it is far superior to anything yet introduced.

Rev. James Lewis,
S. C. Clement, Postmaster,
Daniel Baker, Esq.
Capt. Robert Johnson,
J. C. Baker.
Moses Fogg,
Col. Samuel Stephensen,
Jacob S. Smith, Esq.
Wm. E. Files, Town Rep.

Gorham, Nov. 11, 1835. eow3m

WANTED A SITUATION

As Gardener, a steady, active man, who is conversant with every department of the business, and has lived for some years in some of the most respectable places in Massachusetts, and will be highly recommended by his former employers. Any commands directed to T. L. G., care of Mr P. Mooney, Book Store, Federal Street, will be respectfully attended to. January 5th, 1836.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		From	To
Apples, Russetts and Baldwins.	barrel	1 50	2 25
Beans, white,	bushel	2 04	2 12
Beef, mess,	barrel	10 50	11 00
Cargo, No. 1.	"	8 50	9 00
prime,	"	7 00	7 25
Beeswax, (American)	pound	25	27
Butter store, No. 1,	"	18	21
Cheese, new milk,	"	8	9
Feathers, northern, geese,	"	46	50
southern, geese,	"	42	45
Flax, American,	"	9	10
Fish, Cod,	quintal	2 75	2 83
Flour, Genesee, cash	barrel	7 62	7 75
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	7 50	7 62
Baltimore, wharf,	"	7 25	7 37
Alexandria,	"	7 37	7 50
Grain, Corn, northern yellow	bushel	90	92
southern flat yellow	"	81	84
white,	"	74	78
Rye, northern,	"	1 05	1 06
Barley,	"	90	1 00
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	61	62
Hay, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs		22 00	25 00
eastern screwed,	"	21 00	23 00
hard pressed,	"	21 00	23 00
Honey,	gallon		
Hops, 1st quality	pound	13	14
2d quality	"	10	12
Lard, Boston, 1st sort,	"	12	13
southern, 1st sort,	"	11	12
Leather, slaughter, sole,	"	19	20
do. upper,	"	12	14
dry hide, sole,	"	19	21
do. upper,	"	18	20
Philadelphia, sole,	"	27	29
Baltimore, sole,	"	25	27
Lime, best sort,	cask	1 20	1 25
Plaster Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs.		3 12	3 37
Pork, Mass. inspect. extra clear,	barrel	22 00	23 00
Navy, mess	"		
bone, middlings, scarce,	"		
Seeds, Herd's Grass,	bushel		
Red Top,	"	75	90
Red Clover, northern,	pound	10	11
Silk Cocoons, (American)	bushel		
Tallow, tried,	cwt.	8 50	9 00
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	65	75
American, full blood, washed,	"	55	65
do. 3-4ths do.	"	55	58
do. 1-2 do.	"		50
do. 1-4 and common	"	40	45
Native washed	"	38	60
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,	"	58	60
1st Lambs,	"	50	58
2d do.	"	40	41
3d do,	"	30	35
1st Spinning,	"	48	50
Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.			

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Hams, northern,	pound	12	14
southern, and western,	"	11	12
Pork, whole hogs,	"	8	9
Poultry,	"	11	15
Butter, (tub)	"	18	20
lump.	"	22	25
Eggs,	dozen	25	28
Potatoes,	bushel	50	50
Cider,	barrel	1 75	2 00

FINE EARLY PEAS.

Earliest Dwarf Peas—the earliest variety of Peas, grown from 20 to 24 inches high—consequently require no sticks.

Early Washington Peas; a very *productive* early variety.

" Charlton " Early Golden Hotspur, do.;

Bishop's Early Dwarf, do.; very Dwarf and early.

Also—Dwarf Scymetar Peas—A new variety from Scotland; this Pea will be found a great acquisition for a very productive and delicious *late* sort.

Dwarf Blue Imperial Pea;

Large Dwarf Marrowfat, do.; &c. &c.

All the above were raised expressly for the New England Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street.

VALUABLE NEW WORK ON SILK.

American Silk Grower's Guide, is this day published at the office of the New England Farmer—being the art of growing the Mulberry and manufacture of Silk on the system of successive crops each season—by Wm. Kenrick, author of the New American Orchardist; 112 pp. price 42 cents, neatly bound in cloth. Booksellers and traders supplied on favorable terms. GEO. C. BARRETT.

MISCELLANY.

AN ACRE OF CORN.

I am a poor Ploughman who never have wander'd
Away from the sight and the pleasures of home;
I have always been prudent, and never have squander'd
And so I have never been driven to roam.
For thirty long summers my shoulders have bended
In tilling the farm where my farther was born;
I live under his roof, and this season have tended
With the plough that he left me, an acre of corn.

Though others may go to the Southward and peddle
And bring home of guineas and dollars good store,
I ne'er have desired with their crankums to meddle,
But to hoe in my garden that lies by my door,
When the sun is first rising I always am hoeing
The mould when 'tis wet with the dews of the morn;
And when he is higher you will find me a mowing,
Or driving the plough in my acre of corn.

There are some who are crossing by sea to the island
They call Santa Cruiz, with their horses and hay;
For my part, I'd rather be safe here on dry land,
And hoe in my garden, or work by the day;
I am out to the field with the sun, and am mowing
'Till call'd up at noon by the sound of the horn,
Or else I am twirling my hoe and am throwing
The mould round the roots in my acre of corn.

This corn is the sort that is tufted and bowing,
And when we have thresh'd it, 'tis made into brooms;
'Tis the best of all besoms, so far as I'm knowing,
To sweep out the dirt and the dust from our rooms:
They always have raised it since I can remember,
And my father once told me, before I was born
He made brooms for his trade, and I guess by December
I shall make up a load from my acre of corn.

American Scenery.—There is no such scenery on earth, I verily believe, as ours. There is but one Niagara in its broad circumference. And then its glorious rivers, — from the cataracts of high northern latitudes to the calm and beautiful Alabama, the majestic Missouri, the placid, soft Ohio. And then, too, its lakes; the vast inland seas, where fleets can ride; its forests, alive with songsters of almost every note and every feather, of trees of every cast and hue, and, if seen in the frosts of Autumn, beyond the power of pencil to paint — mocking the skill of man — rivaling the rich sunset on the bosom of the western clouds, and making a very paradise of earth! And then its boundless prairies, its savannahs, the vast havens, on which beat the waves of the ocean with their sullen roar, and its still solitudes, where man feels as if he really were alone with the Indian, — the wild, unapproached, and almost unapproachable Indian, in his savage dignity, painted, and decked for war, fiery red, with his armor on, 'snorting for battle,' as it were; and then again its noisy cities, where men crowd and rush, as if the spot of earth on which they were, was their only spot; cities now vieing in business with the olden cities of Europe, but yet in the gristle — in their swaddling clothes, as it were — by and by to become the London of the Western world.— *James Brooks.*

Why are the disciples of Gall and Spurzheim necessarily in favor of *liberal education?* Because they are *free-knowledge-ists.*

A noble Ship.—The following description of the fine ship of the line Pennsylvania, we copy from the Philadelphia Gazette, premising that it is now time to launch that ship, to fit her for sea, and lay down another keel for a vessel of similar dimensions in her place.

"The line of battle ship Pennsylvania, now on the stocks at our Navy Yard, under the shelter of a building that cost $45,000, is one of the most stupendous fabrics that was ever destined to float on the ocean. Her length on deck is 325 feet, which is 27 more than half way from Fifth to Sixth street, in Chesnut, and her breadth is 58 feet, which is eight wider than Chesnut street, opposite the theatre, including the footways. She is large enough to carry two thousand men, which is a larger number than the whole American army that fought and gained the battle of Chippewa, and greater than the population of a considerable country town. She is of the burthen of 3000 tons, and could, if loaded with flour, carry 30,000 barrels; enough to supply 15,000 people with bread for one year. She is to carry 140 guns, 32 pounders, so that every time she discharges a broadside, she will dispose of precisely a ton of bullets to help to make iron pebbles for the bottom of the ocean, unless she happens to hit the enemy. She will draw twentyeight feet of water, and thus find it difficult to navigate in shoals and rivers. One of her anchors, which is to be seen in the yard, which is said to be the largest in the world, weighs 11,669 pounds, which is something more than five tons, and will require some merry piping at the capstan to get it a-peak. Her water tanks are of iron, mostly in the shape of large chests, capable of holding 1 to 200 gallons, but having a proportion of them of other shapes, adapted to fit around the sides of the ship so as to leave no space, as happens with casks. The number is probably 150, as far as we could judge from looking at them, as we did a day or two since, under the guidance of some polite and attentive officers stationed at the yard."

Pure Religion.—Oh! if religion were known as she is in truth, and could men see her, divested of sectarian deformities, and moving in that majestic simplicity and loveliness which her Divine Author willed that she should wear, there are multitudes, we doubt not, who, instead of shrinking from her presence, would ever welcome her approach, and love to worship among her devoutest votaries!

Youthful Feeling.—"As I approve of a youth," says Cowley, "who has something of the old man in him, so I am not less pleased with an old man who has something of the youth. He who follows this rule, may be old in body, but can never be old in mind."

The Camel.—The "ship of the desert," is the oriental figure for the camel, or dromedary; and they deserve the metaphor well — the former for his endurance, the latter for his swiftness.

Military Elocution.—At the battle of the pyramids, in July, 1798, Bonaparte said—"Soldiers! from the summit of yonder pyramids, forty ages behold you."

Scandal.—Everybody condemns scandal; yet nothing circulates more readily — even cold itself is less current.

WANTED.

A young man who has some knowledge of Trees and Plants and understands somewhat of the Nursery business, and above all one who is active and energetic, and desirous to give every attention faithfully to the business of his employer, may find a permanent situation and fair compensation by applying to the subscribers. The situation he will fill is one of considerable responsibility and no one need apply who cannot satisfy them on the above points. WM. PRINCE & SONS,
Lin. Bot. Garden, Flushing, near N. York.
Jan 27 1836. 2t.

Seeds for 1836.

FOR sale at the Seed Store connected with the N. E Farmer Office

200	bushels	finest Early Peas;
200	"	Large Marrowfat do;
50	"	Dwarf Blue Imperial do.;
50	"	other varieties;
100	"	Best Garden Beans;
	"	Dwarf and Pole, Early and Late, do;
500	lbs.	superior Long Blood Beet Seed;
100	"	Early Turnip " " "
300	"	Cabbage Seed, 14 different kinds;
250	"	Fine Long Orange Carrot;
50	"	Early Horn, do;
200	"	Common Cucumber;
150	"	Long Green, do.;
100	"	Early and Head Lettuces;
50	"	Pure White Portugal Onion;
500	"	Silver Skin "
1000	"	Large Deep Red, "
200	"	Large Dutch Parsnip;
150	"	Early Scarlet Short Top Radish;
100	"	Long Salmon;
50	"	Turnip Radishes;
50	"	Spinach;
100	"	Early Scollop Squash;
100	"	" Long "
100	"	Long Winter, do;
25	"	Salsafy;
100	"	Early White Dutch Turnip;
500	"	English
200	"	Ruta Baga,
200	"	Mangel Wurtzel *for Cattle.*

Also—Cauliflower; Broccoli; Celery; Cress; Egg Plants Leek; Endive; Musk and Water Melons; Martynea; Pepper; Parsley and Tomato Seeds by the lb. or oz. *Herb Seeds,* of all kinds.

50,000 Papers in 200 to 300 splendid kinds of *Annual, Biennial* and *Perennial* Flower Seeds.

Grass Seeds, *Wholesale & Retail.*

The above comprises in part the stock of seeds raised expressly for the establishment, and the quality and goodness will be *warranted* superior to any ever offered heretofore. Dealers and others will please file in their orders immediately, and they shall be faithfully executed for the spring.

Boxes of Garden Seeds for the country trade, neatly papered up, with directions on each paper, for sale at a large discount from Market prices.

Fruit & Ornamental Trees, &c. will be supplied in the spring, and orders are solicited.

GEO. C. BARRETT, *Agricultural Warehouse.*

SEEDS.

H. L. HOFFMAN, Druggist, St. Louis, has for sale a large and very superior collection of Garden and Flower Seeds, put up at the New England Agricultural Warehouse. Dec. 30

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